

PROBABILITIES.
Strong westerly winds,
light snowfalls, and be-
coming much colder.

McGill Daily

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VOL. 5. NO. 63. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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TWO BROTHERS, ONE MCGILL MAN, JOIN THE 148TH

Lieut. H. P. Illsley's Brother
Going With Battalion.

ANOTHER FROM C.O.T.C.

Walter G. Martin, With Previous Service, Was in Auxiliary Battalion.

Among the provisional officers of the 148th has already been mentioned Lieut. H. P. Illsley, Arch. '17, son of Dr. Percival J. Illsley, the well-known organist and choirmaster of this city. Yesterday Mr. Illsley's elder brother, Charles W. H. Illsley, joined the N. C. O. class of the 148th. He was a member last summer of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion, continuing his military work this fall with the C.O.T.C. Mr. Illsley was a member of the staff of the Dominion Bank, St. James street. John Arthur Howe, of St. Faustine, was yesterday enrolled in the N.C.O. class of the 148th. He decided to enlist, and, hearing reports in his district of the 148th, came to Montreal and joined. His sister, Miss M. Howe, is a nursing sister with No. 2 Canadian General Hospital at La Treport, France.

Another member of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion to join the 148th is Walter G. Martin, who yesterday signed on for the N.C.O. class. Martin spent all last summer training with the Auxiliary Battalion, but this was not his first military training, as he had already been for four years a member of the 2nd London Rifles when he resided in England.

The N.C.O. class of the 148th has taken a big jump in numbers over the new year, and yesterday was a very busy day at headquarters signing up men. The class is now well over the hundred mark. About twenty of the men are attending the Divisional School for Bayonet Fighting and Physical Training, and are putting in seven hours a day at drill in these two branches. When they have successfully passed the stringent tests set, they will be appointed bayonet-fighters and physical training instructors, and will in turn take charge of these important branches of the general training of the rest of the battalion.

MEDICAL DINNER COMMITTEE.

The executive of the Medical Dinner will meet in Room A, Strathcona Hall, tomorrow at 7.15 sharp. Members are urged to be punctual, as important business will be dealt with.

W. H. MILLER, Chairman.

2ND HOCKEY TEAM GAMES ARRANGED

First Match, With Loyola, at Victoria Rink, Jan. 7th, at 7 P.M.

Shortly before the vacation a schedule was arranged including McGill as a competitor in the Junior City League. This year the second team will be entered in place of the third as in former years. Thus all those who are able to catch a place on the team will be given a second grade "M." This will afford an excellent opportunity for many who are desirous of turning out but were heretofore timid of doing so. Men must provide themselves with uniforms, but hockey sticks will be supplied. Those desirous of playing should immediately make it known to any of the following: F. H. Andrews, W. Hovey, P. Rooney, G. McCullough, R. McKenzie.

Three games are scheduled to be played on the Campus rink, but it is altogether likely these may take place at either the Victoria or Arena rinks. Below is a list of the McGill adversaries, place, and time of match:
Jan. 7—McGill vs. Loyola, at Victoria Rink, 7-8.
Jan. 11—McGill vs. Victoria, at the Arena, 8-9.
Jan. 15—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill, at the Campus Rink, 3-4.
Jan. 29—McGill vs. Shamrock, at the Arena, 2-3.
Feb. 4—Loyola vs. McGill, at Victoria Rink, 7-8.
Feb. 12—Victoria vs. McGill at the Campus Rink, 3-4.
Feb. 19—Shamrock vs. McGill, at the Campus Rink, 3-4.
Feb. 22—McGill vs. M.A.A.A., at the Arena, 9-10.

R.V.C. RED CROSS.

Red Cross work in the common room is to be taken up again next week. Lists of those in charge for each day will be published in The Daily, and notices will be put on the bulletin board at the R.V.C. as well.

ANOTHER BIELER ENLISTS

Pte. Philip A. Bieler, Arts '18, Fourth Member of Family in Khaki.

Philip Alfred Bieler, Arts '18, was one of yesterday's enlistments in the Fifth Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I. He is a son of the Rev. Prof. Bieler, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, and one of four brothers who are now with the colors.

All members of the family of Rev. Prof. Bieler of military age are now wearing khaki. They are all McGill men. The eldest son, Jean, a student-in-law, is serving with No. 3 (McGill) General Hospital. The second, Etienne, Arts '15, is a lieutenant in the 11th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe, and is endeavoring to secure a transfer to the artillery. He left with the First Universities Company.

The third son, Andre, a student in architecture, is with the First Universities Company.

Pte. P. A. Bieler is just 18 years of age, and played class football last year. He was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, and has served in the McGill C.O.T.C., and in the 3rd Battery, C.F.A.

J. E. Doule, of New Brunswick, a school teacher, was another Fifth Universities Company recruit yesterday. He has been in Winnipeg for some time.

Ptes. Roscoe Smith and Rice were yesterday raised to the rank of lance-corporal.

C.O.T.C. AND THE 148TH N.C.O. CLASS TO MEET TO-NIGHT

Plan of Attack Outlined for To-night's Manoeuvres.

OUTPOST EXERCISES.

"B" and "D" Companies to Form Outposts, and "A" Company to Form Reserve.

The McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C., will take part in night operations on the Mountain this evening in conjunction with the N.C.O. class of the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., which is affiliated with the University organization. The operations will be based upon the supposition that a hostile force consisting approximately of one company without machine guns is attempting to surprise the position occupied by the C.O.T.C. This attacking force will be composed of the 148th Battalion.

The general line taken up by the outposts of the defending force will be from a point above the steep road running from Cote des Neiges road to a north-westerly direction to the curve in the same road, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the blind road near the Riding Ring; thence in a semi-circle to a point on the blind road, which marks the boundary of No. 2 Outpost Company.

The reserves will be stationed in the oval formed by the winding road and the straight road. In case of attack, the picket line will be the line of resistance. There will be no smoking or lighting of matches once the position is reached. Reports for the O. C. detached force will be sent to the reserves.

Reference to the sketch distributed to those present at Tuesday's parade is essential to a thorough understanding of the complete manoeuvre.

PRIZES IN SCIENCE.

Undergraduate Society Decides to Offer Prizes for Essays as Usual.

At a meeting held in the Engineering Building yesterday afternoon, the Executive of the Science Undergraduates' Society decided to give the usual prizes for the best two summer essays handed in by the Third and Fourth year men. The Faculty will be asked to judge the essays, and the prizes will be given to the new men whose essays they consider best. The results will probably be given out at the last regular meeting of the Society to be held some time in March.

Holiday Greetings From the P.P.C.L.I.

Holiday greetings from the University Companies in England were sent to Sir William Peterson, Principal of the University, by Lieut. W. E. Dunton, Arts '17. Lieut. Dunton's cable read as follows:
"Sir William Peterson,
"Montreal.
"Heartiest greetings to our McGill friends from University Companies, Shorncliffe."
"W. E. DUNTON,
"Lieutenant."

A suitable reply was sent by Principal Peterson on behalf of all McGill friends.

SKELTON LOOKING FOR HIS PAY, SAID CHEERFUL CANUCK

Amusing Incident Related by "Stan" Lindsay.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH.

Returned McGill Officer Says War Is All Right, If Weather is Good.

"Blimey, if he ain't holding out his hand for his pay!" was the exclamation of a Canadian Tommy when he unearthed a skeleton with the palm of the hand upturned in a begging attitude in the course of trench-digging at the front. The story was related to the McGill Daily last night by Captain Stanley B. Lindsay, one of the few who now remain of the original officers of the gallant 13th Battalion of Highlanders.

Captain Lindsay was a student in Architecture '15, but on the outbreak of hostilities he decided that his place was with the soldiers. He accordingly enlisted with the Royal Highlanders and accompanied his regiment to France, where he was engaged in nearly all the battles which brought fame to the Canadians. He was in the trenches for nine months, but was taken ill and underwent an operation in England. To thoroughly recover he was given two months' leave, and arrived in Montreal in time to enjoy Christmas with his family.

"War is all right if the weather is good," said Captain Lindsay. "The mud at Salisbury Plains and in the trenches was not very inviting, but the Canadians usually wore their cheerful smiles."

Captain Lindsay was not affected by the chlorine gas, but saw the yellow cloud approach in the distance. A certain kind of gas contained in the shells made the men appear to be all weeping. The French Turcos were panic-stricken when the gas approached, thinking it was some form of evil spirits. In protecting the breach thus made, the Canadians suffered heavily. Some time later, when gas was again tried at "Wipers"—as the Tommies call Ypres—the reply of the French artillery was wonderful.

Capt. Lindsay considered the morale of the French army as excellent, and paid tribute to the efficient work of the French artillery. The 75's are wonderful guns, he said.

During his stay at the front, Capt. Lindsay encountered many McGill men, all of whom appeared to be very cheerful. Copies of the McGill Daily were often seen and were much appreciated.

Capt. Lindsay is now himself again, and expects to report for duty at Shorncliffe in the near future.

DR. OERTEL TO SPEAK TO MEDS.

Subject is "The Relation of Science to Medicine."

The regular meeting of the Medical Society will be held this evening in the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building, at 8.15.

The speaker of the evening will be Dr. Horst Oertel, associate professor of pathology, who at present is at the head of the Pathological Department and lecturer in bacteriology. Professor Oertel will speak on "The Relation of Science to Medicine."

Dr. Oertel is one of the younger members of the Medical Faculty, who has become a distinguished specialist in his chosen department. As a pathologist he has won an international reputation, and has made many contributions to modern pathology. He is very popular among his associates and with the student body, and hence a large attendance is anticipated this evening.

Messrs. Dimick and Poulin will render musical selections, both instrumental and vocal.

Mr. W. J. Stevens is preparing a case report, which will be submitted for diagnosis and discussion. Refreshments will be served.

THIRD COMPANY IN ACTION

Pte. J. A. McDonald Killed in Action On Christmas Eve, Says Cable.

The Third Universities Company, reinforcements P.P.C.L.I., has presumably been in action at the front. Pte. J. A. McDonald, who left here with the unit last September, was killed in action Christmas Eve, according to a telegram received by his sister, Mrs. Annie Langstaff, Law '15. The dead soldier was the son of A. B. McDonald, Collector of Customs at St. Hyacinthe, and previous to enlistment had been employed in the investigation department of the C.N.R.



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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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OFFICES:
Editorial: McGill Union, Up. 440. Advertising: McGill Union, Up. 433. Business: McGill Union, Up. 433. Unity Bldg. Main 3058.

EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE.
News Editor in Charge—E. J. Lowe.

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On Making Good

A recent comment in the editorial columns of the Daily Princetonian is particularly in point at this mid-year time. It is well to note the simple truth that lies behind this paragraph:

There is presented to the freshman a vast array of undergraduate activities, one of which he should choose and then "make good." But this brings up the question, "What does the act of 'making good' consist of?"

To make good in a certain activity, of course, needs no definition. But "making good" in college means more than success in one thing, whether it be in athletics or debating or publications or religious or dramatic work. It means more than making good with the men in his class and winning his way to popularity, although popularity is mistakenly reckoned as an infallible standard of success.

As an example of what we mean, we cite the conversation of two alumni regarding a certain classmate:

"Why," said one, "surely John can have no trouble in getting a good position. He knew every man in college."

"Yes, but every man in college knew him."

So the idea of popularity, and having a large circle of acquaintances, does not spell success.

After the seniors at the heads of the various organizations in college had spoken to the freshmen on the activities they should take part in, the president began his address by calling to their attention a fact that had been so far overlooked—that they had come to Princeton because it was an educational institution. A man does not "make good" unless he studies and trains his mind. This is the most valuable opportunity college gives. Yet, to succeed in studies alone and neglect all other interests would be failure.

What, then, is it to "make good"? It is to recognize the relative importance of all the phases of college life and to enter into them all to the right extent. But how is the undergraduate able to reckon things at their true worth? The answer is that he is not able. But he should use his own judgment and not be swayed by opinions and standards he knows are wrong. He should keep his head. He should devote himself to certain things more than to others, but he must develop harmoniously body, social traits, morals, and most of all, mind, if he really "makes good" in college.

Editorial Notes

Good manners as well as sound morals are involved in the clearing-up process which intercollegiate sport in the United States is now undergoing, and Prof. William H. Taft, of Yale, did well to make this point clear in his recent address before the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Deprecating the natural tendency of the amateur to imitate the professional athlete, he said that if "there is any respect in which amateur athletics should differ from professional athletics it is in the good manners observed by each side toward the other. Their being college men ought to teach them to be gentlemen and to be self-respecting and self-restraining." In Canadian intercollegiate athletics this advice would, we trust, prove unnecessary.

The Edinburgh University Union has issued its annual report for the year 1914-1915, which shows a decrease of 456 members on the numbers of the previous year. The roll of honor contains the names of 1,796 members who are serving with the forces of the Crown, and of these 1,526 are commissioned. Sixty-three figure in the list of casualties, eight have received the D.S.O., fourteen have been awarded the Military Cross, one the Distinguished Service Cross, one the Distinguished Conduct Medal, one the Legion of Honor, and 36 have been mentioned in despatches. The Senate of the University have issued a special appeal to students to enlist under the scheme inaugurated by Lord Derby.

The members of the Cincinnati Yale Club have launched a novel plan that they hope will bring gratifying results for their alma mater. The Cincinnati alumni have amplified the idea of using motion pictures to stimulate interest in Yale among students of the high schools. While other cities are seeing the screen pictures showing Yale activities, Cincinnati students will have the added pleasure of hearing prominent men, Yale graduates, deliver lectures accompanying the film. The requirements of entering Yale and other points of interest to prospective undergraduates will be made clear by the lecturers and visualized by the motion pictures. All high school students will be given an opportunity to see the film and hear the talks at the University Club.

DEVOTION TO DUTY CAUSED DEATH OF CAPT. J. L. MAVETY

Superior Officer Pays Tribute to Gallantry of McGill Grad.

VERY POPULAR WITH MEN.

Beloved by the Whole Division, From General to Humblest Private Soldier.

The death of Capt. J. L. Mavety, Arts '09, Med. '11, Medical Officer with the 46th Division, British Expeditionary Force, in France, from some mysterious malady, was later discovered to have been the result of exposure in Canada in travelling a long distance to see a patient under exceptional circumstances, blood poisoning developing and leaving conditions which eventually caused his death while on active service in France.

Capt. Mavety was the son of the Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor of the Eastern Methodist Church, Ottawa, and the holder of a D.D. degree from the Montreal Wesleyan College.

Capt. Mavety left Ottawa for London, Eng., on May 9, to join the British Army Medical Corps. Previous to enlisting he was practising his profession at Pocatontos, Alta. The first word of his death was received by his father on December 14. The body is buried in a pretty spot in a French cemetery which has been suitably marked.

A high tribute to the gallantry under fire and the devotion to duty by the late Capt. J. L. Mavety is contained in the following letter to his father, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Mavety, from Col. Walter Beevor, assistant director of the medical reserves, 46th Division, with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

"British Expeditionary Force, 'France, Dec. 15th, 1915.

"The Rev. J. E. Mavety:

"Dear Sir,—It is with extreme regret I write to tell you your son died here on the 11th inst. from an attack of some obscure brain trouble. He was billeted with the Adjutant of his Battery of Artillery, who found him lying unconscious on his bed on the evening of the 12th; two doctors were quickly in attendance, and he was taken to hospital shortly afterwards—he never recovered consciousness, and convulsions set in, from which he passed away at 1.30 a.m. on the 13th. He had an almost similar attack in October, when he was doing duty in one of my field ambulances, but soon recovered, and at that time two celebrated specialists attended him, but the attack puzzled them considerably, as he so soon recovered from it. He has been with a brigade of artillery since that, and in apparent good health. It will soften your great sorrow to know that he endeared himself to all ranks, and Sir Hill Child, the officer commanding his brigade wrote me some weeks ago to request that your son might be permanently attached to his brigade, as he was so popular with all ranks—a request to which I readily assented. The second attack was quite sudden, as he was in his usual good health and spirits until found unconscious. So important did it appear to me that an accurate diagnosis should be arrived at that I ordered a court of enquiry and obtained the services of a skilled pathologist to make the post-mortem examination—he discovered the brain was extensively congested and some small vessels had ruptured—but the heart was also affected, and also the kidneys, into which hemorrhages had taken place.

Faithfulness to Duty Caused Death.

"This helped us little until I heard he had a cousin in No. 36 Field Ambulance, so I wired for him, and he has cleared up the mystery. It appears your son had travelled a long distance to see a patient in Canada, and suffered from blood poisoning as a consequence—we found several puzzling scars in his skin, which I now learn are the sequel of abscesses contracted by the blood poisoning. This clears up the case, as we found deposits in the heart and aorta and the great artery near the heart, also in the kidneys and liver; and doubtless similar ones had occurred in the brain. Thus his long journey on duty in Canada, which so lowered his constitution as to give rise to necrosis and subsequent blood poisoning, was the direct cause of the conditions that ultimately proved fatal.

Gallantry and Devotion.

"I cannot express my sympathy with you and other members of his family in adequate terms; and I am to convey the deepest sympathy of the whole division from the General Officer Commanding down to any private soldier with whom your gallant son was acquainted. I had at times to ask him to take positions of much responsibility and danger, especially so with the artillery in the most advanced position before Ypres and again when this division recaptured the Hohenzollern Redoubt near La Basse, and he conducted himself with a gallantry and devotion to duty worthy of the best traditions of the service.

"It is the desire of the division to place a cross over his grave, made by our own men, and I will have the grave photographed when complete and send you six copies. Should you at any time desire a permanent stone memorial of your own choosing, the British authorities will always give you every assistance and your nephew can make the arrangements.

"We are fortunately in a picturesque little French town called St. Yennant, so your son's grave is in a

B. W. AND F. CLUB FEES.

Members of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club are reminded that a fee of two dollars is due from each member to help defray the cost of providing instructors and apparatus. These fees should be paid, before the end of the week if possible, to the respective representatives of the various departments, who are as follows:

Boxing—G. M. Willisroft. Wrestling—F. C. Roundthwaite.

Fencing—E. J. Lowe.

Members who pay their fees in one department are entitled to take part in the activities of the other two branches without the payment of any additional fee.

HARVARD DATES ARE ANNOUNCED

Schedule of Ten Football Games for 1916 Season Completed.

A schedule of ten games for the 1916 Harvard Varsity football team has been completed, and made public. All of the games except that with Yale will be played at the Harvard Stadium, and the schedule brings out two important features, the return of Tufts College and the appearance of North Carolina for the first time on a Harvard schedule.

Harvard will open the 1916 football season on September 23 with Colby College, of Maine. North Carolina will be played October 14th, and this game is certain to arouse a lot of interest, as the Southern university has a fine record for football behind it, and many followers of the game in this part of the country want to see the team in action. For several years North Carolina has been the chief factor with the University of Virginia in the race for the Southern football championship.

Cornell will fill the final date in October on the Crimson schedule, and Virginia will open the November series of games, followed by Princeton, Brown and Yale in the order named. The other games that go to make up the schedule are all with smaller colleges and are earlier in the season. The schedule as it stands has not been sanctioned as yet by the athletic committee, but is practically certain to be. The schedule follows:

September—23—Colby; 30—Bates. October—7—Tufts; 14—North Carolina; 21—Massachusetts Agricultural College; 28—Cornell. November—4—Virginia; 11—Princeton; 18—Brown; 25—Yale.

WILL GRANT M'S ON SAME BASIS

Hockey Men Must Attend Practices Regularly to Obtain Insignia.

A short meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Union yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Those present were Messrs. Cushing, Lamb, Tuohy, Crombie, Harshaw, Gerrie and Trapp.

The only item of importance brought up was the decision to grant M's to members of the senior and second hockey teams on the same basis as those for football. Large block M's will be granted to the senior team and small block M's to the second. In granting the small block M's, in addition to the condition that the men play 50 per cent. of the full halves of the matches in the season, it is understood that the men also attend the practices regularly. This will be taken into account when awarding the letters.

The only other business brought up was the granting permission to R. D. McPherson, Sci. '16, and S. Neilson, to play basketball with outside teams during the remainder of the session. The meeting was then adjourned.

What's On

TODAY.

11.00—R.V.C. basketball practice.
1.00—Cercle Francais executive meeting.
5.00—Meeting of Daily News Board.
5.15—Gym. class at Y.M.C.A.
6.45—Basketball practice.
7.00—Second hockey team vs. Loyola College, at Victoria Rink.
7.30—Students' Orchestra rehearsal.
7.45—C.O.T.C. parade.

FUTURITIES.

Jan. 7—Wrestling practice.
Jan. 7—Medical Dinner executive meeting, 7.15 p.m.
Jan. 7—R.V.C. basketball.
Jan. 8—C.O.T.C. parade, 2.45 p.m.
Jan. 8—R.V.C. Partial Society, 2 p.m.
Jan. 8—Fencing practice at Union, 5.00 p.m.
Jan. 10—"Open" meeting of Students' Council.

pretty spot in the civil cemetery, which the French authorities have permitted us to use for special cases. "Again assuring you of our deep sympathy and of our universal affection for your gallant son, "Yours very sincerely, "WALTER BEEVOR, Col., "Assistant Director of the Medical Services, 46th Division."

FENCERS HAVE GOOD WORKOUT

Arrangements Now Being Made to Secure Fresh Supply of Foil Blades.

Some good work was done at the fencing practice held yesterday afternoon, in spite of the fact that several of the regulars did not put in an appearance. About eight or ten men were out and got through a practice that was fairly strenuous considering that most of those present had not had an opportunity to do any work with the foils during the holidays. Special attention was paid to the parries of seconde and septime and to the proper execution of various ripostes.

"Venus" Lemay, of football fame, was an interested onlooker, and as he has had some previous experience with the foils, it is possible that he will be out himself in the near future. After the ordinary work Audette and Lowe had a practice bout, in which the honors were about even. Both showed a fair amount of speed, but each lost points several times through making wild parries and not paying strict enough attention to form. Arrangements are being made at present to secure a supply of new blades, the lack of which has handicapped the club considerably of late. On account of the war it has been difficult to obtain blades to replace the broken ones, but it is hoped that the new lot will be secured before the next practice on Saturday, and this will enable the members to get in more practice than has been the case so far.

LEWIS GUNS ARE EASY TO HANDLE

This Machine Gun Is Really an Automatic Rifle—Light in Weight.

The Government of Canada has purchased a number of rapid-fire guns of the Lewis type, and these are being issued to the Canadian troops now in training. It is not the intention of the Government to have this type of rapid-fire gun take the place of the machine gun proper, but to supplement its use by this small and easily handled English product. The Lewis gun is really an automatic rifle, and not a machine gun. For aerial work such as attacking aeroplanes, it is a splendid weapon, but for assailing a large target in the form of a large body of troops it lacks the destructive and demoralizing effects of the machine gun, with its belt feed and fixed platform. The Lewis rapid-fire gun is practically an ordinary rifle barrel with a rapid-firing attachment, surrounded by a metal tube, with a fan apparatus for air-cooling the barrel. Over the loading mechanism is a large disk, which is loaded with a clip of 49 bullets. The loading is a simple matter, and all that has to be done is to replace the disk, point the rifle, and pull the trigger, and the gun will maintain fire until the disk is exhausted. In emergencies several disks, ready loaded, can be kept on hand, so that firing may be almost continuous. The whole gun weighs about 29½ lbs., and can easily be carried on a man's shoulder. It has an extreme range of 4,000 yards, but is most effective at short ranges. Whilst the Lewis gun can be used on a fixed platform, it is really intended to be used as a rifle, and as a rifle the human element handicaps it in competition with the machine gun proper and its fixed platform, and an entire absence of the human element in driving at a target under the most exciting conditions. One Lewis gun with every machine gun section will, however, be a valuable addition.

THAW SPOILS CAMPUS RINK

Tickets May Be Obtained From Class Representatives On Payment of Fee.

The mild weather and thaw which prevailed yesterday prevented the opening of the Campus rink, as had been contemplated by the grounds employees. The ice is at present covered with several inches of water. Tom Graydon hopes to have the sheet in shape for skating whenever the Weather Man smiles graciously upon those desirous of making use of the privileges of the rink.

Tickets for students may be obtained upon application to the Faculty representatives to the Students' Council or to the class representatives whom they shall appoint for the purpose of selling the tickets. All students who intend taking part in class hockey are required to have a ticket before appearing on the ice or else be prepared to pay the admission fee each time they practise. This fee is required for the purpose of maintenance of the rink.

R.V.C. BASKETBALL.

Basketball practice to-day at eleven o'clock. All turn out. Remember the match to-morrow!

SPOKE TO DEVONIANS.

Dr. Moyses, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, addressed the members of the Devonian Society in St. George's Hall last night.

DUKE IS PLEASED WITH SHOWING OF P.P.C.L.I. COMPANY

Compliments Men on Appearance and Steadiness at Arms.

ATHLETIC ASSOC. FORMED.

Hockey Team is Defeated in Game With Loyola College.

"I am very pleased, indeed," was the comment of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, upon the appearance of the Fifth Universities Company, when he inspected it in company with the 73rd Battalion, C.E.F., in the Craig street drill hall yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Major C. M. McKergow commanded the company.

His Royal Highness passed a very busy day yesterday inspecting local overseas units. Arriving early from Ottawa, the Duke was met by Brig-Gen. Wilson, C.O.C., who accompanied him to St. Johns, Que., where the 87th Grenadier Guards, in barracks there, were reviewed. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon His Royal Highness, after returning to Montreal, went to the Champ de Mars, accompanied by Gen. Wilson and a number of staff officers, where the review of the Fifth Universities Company, under Major McKergow, and the 73rd Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. Davidson, took place.

On account of the poor weather it was decided to hold the inspection in the Drill Hall across the street, so the "march-past" was held at the entrance to the armoury, the Duke standing on the right to take the salute. It was in the Drill Hall that the inspection took place, and it was there that His Royal Highness complimented the men of the Fifth Universities Company on their steadiness and appearance in the ranks, by personally speaking to them. The Duke paid a warm tribute to the excellent standard attained by the organizers of the two units, and stated that he had received very favorable reports about the first four University companies which have gone from this side.

The organization of an athletic association is the latest from the Fifth University Company. This is to include soccer, rugby and hockey. The officers have donated generously, and the men given cheerfully to the association fund. Many old-timers at the games will ensure good teams. The hockey team has elected the following officers: President, Corp. Reilly; secretary-treasurer, Corp. Gould; manager, Lance-Corp. Allin.

Corp. Gould comes from 'Varsity, where last season he played on the Knox College Rugby team. Yesterday he received his second "T."

Lance-Corp. Allin has played several years on the Owen Sound team, and will ably fill the bill as manager. No lack of enthusiasm is being shown, for last night a hastily chosen team played Loyola College, and although being beaten 7 to 4, made a very creditable showing. With the needed practice the men will present a much more formidable line on their next appearance. The team entertains hopes to be able to play some games with one or other of the McGill teams. This would give a splendid opportunity for practice games. Arrangements have been completed by which the Fifth Company will have the use of the campus rink for practice and matches.

R.V.C. PARTIALS.

The meeting called for to-day at 5 p.m. has been postponed to Saturday at 2 p.m. Every partial student is urgently requested to attend this meeting, which is a most important one.

ORCHESTRA REHEARSAL.

A rehearsal of the orchestra will be held tonight in the Strathcona Hall at 7.30 o'clock sharp. New music.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS TO-NIGHT AT 8.15. MATINEE SATURDAY. "The Parisian Musical Comedy." "TWO IS COMPANY" with Amelia Stone & Armand Kalisz. Prices: Evens, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Mat., 50c. Balcony Seats Reserved at 50c.

NEXT WEEK MATINEES. "QUINNEYS" "THE ANTIQUE SHOP" New Comedy, in Four Acts, by Horace Anceley Vachell. EIGHT WEEKS AT THE MAXINE ELLIOTT THEATRE, NEW YORK. 40 WEEKS IN LONDON. 60 Laughs a Minute. Get a Butterfly Kiss. PRICES:—Nights, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c. Bal. Reserved Seats 50c.

NEXT SUNDAY EVE. AT 8.30. "CLEO, JAN, MICHEL CHERNAVSKY" Prices—25c to \$1.00. Seats To-day at Lindsay's, Archambault's, and at Theatre Box Office.

VAUDEVILLE ORPHEUM Matinee Every Day—15-25 Cents. Dorothy Shoemaker & Company; Desire Lubowski; Wright & Dietrich; Roy Harrah Troupe; De Leon & Davis; Andy Rice; Great Howard; Three Floods; Pathe's Gazette; Popular Feature Concerts Sunday, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

GAYETY Burlesque Afternoon 15c to 25c. Price Evening, 15c to 75c. The Home of Clean Burlesque. "Beef Trust" Billy Watson. Ladies' Ten Cent Matinees Every Day.

Goodwin's LIMITED



MEN!

Attend This Sale of Overcoats To-day.

Here is an opportunity for Fifty Men to acquire a stylish Winter Overcoat for a nominal sum. We place on sale at 8.30 This Morning Fifty smart up-to-date Winter Ulsters

Taken from our Regular Stocks at \$12.50 to \$16.50

They are made up in fine tweed mixtures, frozings and chinchilla naps. Colors grey, brown, blue and tan. Sizes 31 to 42. To-day, . . . \$11.99 —Street Floor

.50 Silk and Knit Ties .19

To close out the balance of a recent special purchase of Men's Silk Flaming End and Knitted Ties. Ties that would be .50 each in the ordinary way. They come in a good range of new designs and colorings. Perfect goods, to clear To-day, each19

Men's Heavy Wool Socks .23

An exceptional offer—considering the soaring price of wool at the present time. 100 dozen Men's black and heather mixed, ribbed, seamless Socks, heavy weight, good wearing Socks. All sizes. Goodwill's price while they last, .23

Men's Dress Shirts

Dress Shirts, with the soft muslin pleated bosoms, mother of pearl buttons. Made by Cluett, Peabody . . . \$2.00. Then there's a Dress Shirt with cuffs and a stiff bosom of pique cord, at . . . \$2.00. And a Plain White Dress Shirt, stiff bosom \$1.50 —Street Floor

HARVARD VS. QUEEN'S

Crimson Players Prepare for Game With Kingston Team Saturday.

The Harvard Varsity hockey team has started a training table, and the remaining candidates after the cut will report for their meals at the Varsity Club from now on. Coach Alfred Winsor has retained nineteen men on the Varsity squad. The men started active work last night at the Boston Arena, and prepare for their next game of the season, which comes on Saturday, when Queen's University of Canada opposes the Crimson.

The men retained on the Varsity squad are Abbot, Baker, Baldwin, Bliss, Clark, Curtis, Doty, Eckfeldt, Fisher, Gardner, Liggett, Lombard, W. Morgan, J. E. P. Morgan, Percy, T. Rice, W. Rice, Thacher and Wyld.

AMUSEMENTS

ALL WEEK Matinees Thurs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. Evens, 25c, 50c, 75c. Thurs. Mat. at Eve. Prices.

COSMO HAMILTON'S Remarkable Play of International Fame. **THE BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE** Next Week—"The Message From Mars"

IMPERIAL Thursday, Friday, Saturday, **EDWIN ARDEN** in **The Beloved Vagabond** In Six Acts. NATURAL COLORS. Imperial Orchestra and Organ.

COL ELDER "A PEACH" IS MCGILLIKEN'S VERDICT

TRIBUTE TO PROF.

Editors Expect to Print Upon Arrival of No. 2 Hospital at New Location, Says Announcement.

"We regret that on account of the difficulties consequent upon moving, we are unable to stencil the paper this week. When we arrive at our new camp, we hope to be able to print the paper in much better form, as we understand a printing press will be within easy reach," is the apology of the editor of The McGilliken in the issue of the paper of December 4th, which has just reached this office. The McGilliken of this date contains an excellent sketch of Lieut.-Colonel Elder, chief surgeon of No. 3 General Hospital. It reads:

"When the first Canadian Hospital for overseas service was being organized in Montreal shortly after the beginning of hostilities, Colonel Birkett was asked to recommend a chief physician. He did so, and Lieut.-Col. Finley was selected. At a farewell presentation given to the latter by some friends, Lieut.-Col. Elder was present, and when leaving the house in the evening, remarked somewhat casually to his old friend, Col. Birkett: 'Now, if you ever get up a hospital, don't forget to take me.'"

"It was only natural then that Col. Elder should be first asked to join the unit when some time afterwards Col. Birkett proceeded to raise a general hospital. And, of course, no one else was, from all points of view, so well equipped for the appointment. For, in addition to his prominent connection with the University and his high place in the profession, his position as leading surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital gave him special opportunities for becoming qualified on all sorts of emergency operative work—as the General is situated in the centre of a large foreign population where guns, knives and explosives are frequently used. And Colonel Elder, too, though yet a young man and certainly very young in spirits, is an old soldier, having served as assistant surgeon to the Montreal Garrison Artillery (now the Montreal Heavy Brigade) during the North-West Rebellion of 1885. At that time, fresh from the medical school, he went along with Sir Thomas Roddick and the late Dr. Bell—the latter two gentlemen having had practically charge of all medical arrangements of the campaign. For a time he was at a base hospital, where Saskatoon now stands—and had as a patient the famous Louis Riel. At the end of the war, Col. Elder retained his connection with the Artillery, and he has attended a great many summer training camps. He has two ribbons—one for the Rebellion, the other the Officers' Long Service Decoration, awarded to officers who have seen 21 years of continuous service.

"As chief surgeon to the hospital, Col. Elder has more than sustained his reputation. His first operation was on the Metagama, when, shortly after leaving Montreal, on the restless waters of the Atlantic, he did an appendix operation with such success that the patient was able to be about at the end of ten days.

"He has organized the surgical department splendidly, and with an unusually competent staff has had wonderful results, as is shown by the very low mortality figure, a figure lower than that usually seen in civil hospitals during peace times. His chief characteristic is the conservatism of his methods and his insistence on all palliative treatment before allowing any radical work, many apparently hopeless cases are saved without having to resort to amputation, with the result that Col. Elder's reputation has gone beyond the lines of this hospital, and he has been honored many times in being called in for consultations, and in being asked to perform operations in British hospitals.

"Of all the officers of this unit, Col. Elder is perhaps the best known in the other hospitals of the camp. This is largely because he possesses the true spirit of camaraderie, so at the meetings of the Medical Society, which he generally attends and in which he takes a prominent part, after the discussion is over he becomes at once the centre of a group of British officers, attracted by his pleasant personality. He is a good entertainer, the prince of hospitality, and should any visitors happen along to look over the hospital in the absence of Col. Birkett, he delights in taking them around and in extending those courtesies and little kindnesses that are always so acceptable.

"In his spare moments, Col. Elder frequently drops into the matron's office, or the Sisters' ante-room, and is greatly interested in the welfare and comforts of the Sisters. He is ever ready to play a game of bridge, do a little dance, or otherwise help to make time more pleasant these dull rainy days when 'everything is quiet along the western front.'"

"Col. Elder is exceedingly popular with all ranks. The students, to whom he devotes a lot of time in giving lectures and demonstrations in surgical methods and appliances, are very much attached to him. The story comes back from Canada that one of the personnel, in writing home about the hospital, the officers, etc., said:

PARIS IN WAR TIME.

(Communicated by one of our Officers.)

"Paris c'est la France" is more true than most aphorisms. Hence it may be of interest to the readers of The McGilliken to take even a very hasty glance at the conditions present in this city which mirrors so well the French nation in its present hour of trials.

The Paris of to-day is no more like the ante-bellum Paris than night is like day. Instead of the bright, almost frivolous, pleasure-loving city which every tourist knew so well, one finds now a quiet, sombre, business-like city. Its streets appear even darker than those of London, and to look down at night upon the Place de la Concorde (in normal times one of the most beautiful and brilliant squares in Europe) and find that you are gazing into a huge, dark space with only the moving stars, or the sidelights of the horse-taxis breaking the gloom, impresses one very much with the great change which the war had brought to Paris.

But let it not be thought that because the Parisians keep their city dark to avert aeroplane attacks, save gasoline for the war by stopping taxicabs at 7 p.m., and practise economy in numberless other ways, that they are downhearted or doubtful about the ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle. Quite the contrary. They are positive they shall win; but their very optimism leads them to spare no efforts to make the end soon, as well as sure. This is the dominant note in Paris to-day. "We gladly give up our pleasures; we will not mourn for those who have so gloriously fallen for the nation, and will save every sou for the national treasury, if by so doing we may end the war one month sooner." All this goes to show the patriotism of these people of Paris—a patriotism which was, in happier times, quite hidden from the superficial gaze of the tourist, who noticed only the forced gaiety of the laughing French capital.

And how wonderful have the women of Paris proved themselves at this time! No longer do they spend hours over the "occasion" counters of the great retail shops, examining silks and laces. They are now carefully buying woollen comforts for their men at the front, or for the more unfortunate men who are in German prison camps and to whom comforts may be sent through the Swiss Red Cross. Almost every lady in Paris who can afford it has adopted one or more of these prisoners, and makes them her special care, corresponding with them, and sending them such articles as they most need. Surely this is showing a finer spirit and a truer patriotism than the senseless wearing of crepe for the loss of those who have given their all for their country. One cannot imagine a country whose women are inspired with such noble motives, playing a losing game; and France, as mirrored by Paris, is in no danger of doing so.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

For the second time during the present league series, No. 1 Canadian defeated the soccer eleven of the 3rd Canadian, when they captured last Wednesday's game by a score of 2 to 0. The play throughout the whole encounter was fast, and both teams were evenly matched. No. 1, however, made their work count by shooting hard and straight when they had worked down the ball, while the 3rd team fell down hopelessly in their shooting, passing up several sure goals by the feeblest of shots.

The game was played on the No. 1 grounds, which have about a four per cent. grade, which seemed to bother our boys a little, especially in the first half, when they were playing uphill. Bill Dodge played on the half line, while Robertson was in goal. Lennox was on the outside left, and H. R. McDonald worked the outside right.

No. 1 scored in the first half on a fast shot that had Robertson easily beaten. Shortly after the second half opened they again scored from some loose play on the part of our backs.

TWO CHINESE ATHLETES MICHIGAN CANDIDATES.

University of Michigan track officials are keenly interested in the efforts of two Chinese students to make the "Varsity cinder squad." S. C. Hing is a sprinter of no mean ability, while W. D. Wong has already vaulted better than ten feet. The latter is a freshman, who will not be eligible for another year, and it is thought that he will be able to add close to two feet to his vault before he enters the sophomore class.

Both of these Chinese athletes received their preliminary training at Tsing Hua College at Peking, and they are said to be as far advanced athletically as the average high school student entering American universities.

\$100,000 GIVEN TO HARVARD.

Since Harvard re-opened in September \$100,000 in gifts has been received by the university, the largest single donation being \$125,000 from James J. Hill, the Western railroad man. This sum, with an equivalent gift from J. P. Morgan, Edward Elliott, and other friends of Mr. Hill, will be used to establish a Hill Chair in Transportation in the Harvard Business School.

CAPT. IRWIN MARRIED.

McGill Graduate Is Serving With the Royal Canadian Engineers.

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday afternoon of Miss Florence Adelaide Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell, of Montreal, to Capt. Robert Hamilton Irwin, R.C.E., Sci. '08, son of Colonel De la Cherois L. Irwin, C.M.G., and Mrs. Irwin, of Ottawa. The bride wore her traveling suit of brown broadcloth, a hat to match, and moleskin furs, with corsage bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Jeanne Chevalier, and was given away by her father. Colonel Palmer, of Ottawa, was best man. A small reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Martial Chevalier, 373 Peel street. Capt. Irwin and his bride will spend their honeymoon in New York. On their return they will reside at 191 Chomey street. The out-of-town guests present included the bridegroom's parents, Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Col. and Mrs. Allan Palmer and Judge and Mrs. Cassels, all of Ottawa.

INDOOR MEET HAS BEEN CANCELLED

Pressure of Academic and Military Work Reason for Decision.

It has been definitely decided that there will be no indoor athletic meet this season.

Since their inception some three years ago, the indoor athletic meets have been a decided success in every way. On each occasion they brought out all the star material in the athletic world of the University, besides bringing out a great many of the so-called "dark horses" previously unknown to the track and field. Prophecies and calculations as to the all-round champion were often upset by the phenomenal performance of some unknown quantity, and frequently the outdoor specialist had to be content with a back seat in the indoor competitions.

The meets that have been held in the past were indeed popular, as was evidenced last season in the particularly large entry list of 150. On that occasion it took two evenings to run off the whole meet, the first day being devoted to elimination contests, and the second to the finals.

Competition was so keen last year that when the points were tallied for the all-round championship, it was found that Ben Klein and Walter Jeffrey had tied for the honor. A special match contest was arranged, in which after the keenest kind of competition, Walter Jeffrey won out by a narrow margin.

Some regret is felt at the announcement of the discontinuance, for this year at least, of these popular events. It was thought wiser, however, in view of the fact that so many men are devoting their time and energy to military duties with the C.O.T.C. or other units, and also in consideration of the pressure of their academic work that the indoor meet should be held over for the present season.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

Christiania, Norway. — During the past few weeks a number of German warships and armed trawlers have sought shelter within Swedish territorial waters. The patrol boats whose duty it is to prevent any infringement of Swedish territorial rights, have found their task an arduous one, owing to the frequent attempts of the German vessels to over-stay the twenty-four hours, the period allowed a warship to remain in neutral waters. Frequently they have had to be warned by the Swedish patrol vessels, and have left just in time, in some cases, however, returning within a few hours and demanding another twenty-four hours' grace. The question as to the time which should elapse between two such visits has not been decided.

BRITISH VS. GERMAN METHODS.

Referring to the American youth named Triest, who was arrested in the British Navy on suspicion of spying for Germany, and was afterwards permitted to return to the United States in custody of his father, Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to Senator Wainwright, counsel for the prisoner's father, paid a cordial tribute to the magnanimity of the British Government.

"The British Government," said Mr. Roosevelt, "had a thousandfold more justification for insisting upon the execution of Triest than the German Government had for putting to death Miss Cavell."

FAMOUS SCHOOL DOES ITS "BIT."

The current Rugby School Magazine states that there are 2,200 Old Rugbeians serving with the colors, or 84 per cent. of eligible tie boys. '42 have been killed. Among the distinctions gained are: 1 V.C., 4 Legion of Honor, 29 D.S.O., 22 Military Cross, 1 Medaille Militaire, 153 mentioned in despatches. There are also 3 C.B., 3 C.M.G. and 7 brevet rank.

CORP. KANE FALLS.

Corp. Robert A. Kane, a member of the Third Company, Canadian Engineers, has fallen in action. Corp. Kane was a member of the School of Mining, Queen's University, before he enlisted for overseas service. His home was at Westport, Ont.

BELGIAN MINES STRIPPED OF ALL THEIR MACHINERY

DESTRUCTIVE SPIRIT

Belgian Industry Tied Up By Ruthless Destruction of German Masters — Copper Taken for Munitions.

(A. Ledoux, Mining Engineer, Professor at the University of Brussels, in the Canadian Mining Journal.)

It has been often stated and repeated that the principal reason of the present war is of an economic nature. Since 1870, the population of Germany has increased more than that of any other big European country. She is actually of 70 millions. The mean decennial increase per 100 inhabitants, for the period 1870-1900 is 2.23 for Germany, 2.22 for the United Kingdom and only 2.50 for France.

With the large increase of her population, Germany was naturally forced to develop her industrial activities and her external trade. The exports increased from \$1,451,000,000 in 1901 to \$2,671,000,000 in 1911; and in the same time her exports increased from \$1,293,000,000 to \$2,223,000,000.

It might have been supposed that this increase of the external trade would have brought wealth and happiness to Germany; but, in fact, only a very small proportion of the people profited by it. The bulk of the population was in a state of perpetual discontent, as is shown by the increasing strength of the "social demokrat" party in that country. A large number of the German population was emigrating every year, to find elsewhere better resources and more liberty. But this emigration provoked by internal discontent was really favoring the German expansion outside.

If we analyze the occupations of the German people, we see that 37 per cent. are supported by industries and mining, 33 per cent. by agriculture and 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. Germany is also principally an industrial and mining country. She is producing a large quantity of ores and minerals, but she is nevertheless obliged to import a large quantity of raw material and metallurgical products. This is shown for the principal mineral products by the following figures for the year 1912 in millions:

	German production.	German imports.
Fuel—		
Bitumin. coal...	174,875,297	10,380,483
Lignite coal...	80,934,797	7,266,116
Petroleum	134,986	1,040,000
Ores—		
Copper ores ...	960,330	.....
Copper matte...	2,574	33,192
Copper ingots...	49,447	200,000
Iron ore	27,193,944	12,120,090
Lead ore	142,839	122,847
Manganese ore ..	.....	420,709
Pyrite	242,121	1,073,285
Crude tin .....	.....	15,550
Zinc ore	643,598	293,000
Non-metallic minerals—		
Potassium salts (kalinite, etc.)	11,389,000	.....
Phosphate rock ..	.....	902,844
Salt rock	1,352,624	.....
Chili saltpetre ..	.....	812,898
Sulphur .....	.....	42,284
Sulphuric acid ..	1,649,681	130,257

One of the principal aims of modern German policy is to make Germany a country independent of other nations for her supplies in raw material. Minerals cannot be planted and cultivated as wheat; the German country does not contain a sufficient quantity of petroleum fields and deposits of copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, pyrite and phosphate. Her coal deposits are worked too actively and new reserves are lacking. The only way for Germany to get such mineral deposits is to steal them from somebody else. That is the German theory in all its crudity. We saw its application after the 1870 war; the part of Lorraine annexed at that time was just that containing the iron deposits which were then known. Happily for France, those deposits extended at depth into the unannexed territory and discoveries of very important beds were made later on in France.

Very curious postcards and maps representing Europe in 1950 have been published in Germany. On these maps Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Northern France, Serbia and a part of Roumania have been incorporated in the German Empire. Such an extension of Germany would have given her the mineral deposits she wanted. In fact, the theory of pan-Germanism was to create in Europe a new Holy German Empire extending from Calais on the North Sea to the Bosphorus, and to take overseas some French colonies and the peace of the British Empire. Although Germany has remained at peace with Holland, there is no doubt that if Belgium was to be annexed now, the turn of Holland was to come very soon. The annexation of those two small kingdoms would have given to Germany the big coalfields of Belgium and all the mineral wealth of Dutch East Indies and of the Belgian Congo. It will be to the honor of Great Britain to have prevented the realization of such a diabolical scheme.

Although the German emigration to America was becoming every year more important, people of the new Continent do not seem to be well acquainted with the methods employed by the Germans in order to capture a country. It should not be thought that the invasion of Belgium started the 4th of August, 1914, with the beginning of the war. The German invasion of Belgium is much older, but

was not started in the military way. Numbers of Germans of all ages and of all classes had arrived in Belgium long before the war and were residing there. In the big Belgian towns, such as Antwerp, Brussels and Liege, they were so numerous that they succeeded in establishing there German schools. This is a fact to be held in consideration; the Germans residing in other countries remain Germans, and although sometimes naturalized, they are not losing their national character with its qualities, and its faults. Their children must be educated by German system and German pedagogy. And so they hope to constitute a small state, in the country receiving them. The actual experience of the United States is conclusive in this regard.

Most of the young Germans arriving in Belgium were entering tradehouses or factories, generally as simple volunteers. But when they were acquainted with their employer's organization, they asked for big salaries or went away; very often it was in order to open in the same town an opposition business. If there was an opportunity to invest money in their employer's business, the German clerk was generally ready to do so, and the big banks of his country were supporting him. In other cases a more simple way to Germanize a Belgium firm was to marry the employer's daughter, and this has also often occurred.

Before Germany declared war the number of German industrial and commercial establishments in Belgium was increasing tremendously in number and importance. Big branches of German banks had been opened in Antwerp and Brussels. The German navigation lines were using Antwerp as a German harbor. To compete with the Belgian zinc industry the firm of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., of Frankfurt, had established in Belgium very large smelting plants. The German banks were monopolizing the shares of big mines and factories, buying at the stock exchange all they could get. At some annual meetings of shareholders of Belgian companies, the Belgians were astonished to see that the majority of the shares were in German hands. Quite recently the Germans were also trying to Germanize the Belgian Congo, and principally the Province of Katanga, which is the richest in mineral deposits.

The Germans introduced into Belgium, brought with them a strong faith and attachment to their "waterland." When it was possible for them to recommend products of Germany, they did not fail. We have known big Belgian factories, managed by Belgians, but having in their staff two or three Germans, where all kinds of goods, from the stationery and the laboratory apparatus to the big electrical machinery were ordered in Germany. For the Teutons nothing is of good quality except that which comes from their country. Really most of the German products are rubbish, attractive for their low prices, but not resisting the test of time.

The international exhibition at Brussels in 1910 showed to what an extent these German activities had undermined the whole Belgian trade and industry. The German department was a very large one, very well presented and interesting. The Germans and the Kaiser himself came to their "dear friends of Belgium" to express to them the extent of their sympathy and their desire to continue peaceful relations with Belgium. But the Belgians were warned by that exhibit of German expansion, and in themselves they felt that it was time to pay attention to these armed neighbors who talked too easily of peace.

Time has passed; on the 2nd of August, 1914, the German Ambassador in Brussels was yet answering the Belgians that they had nothing to fear from Germany; "perhaps the house of your neighbor will burn, but yours will not suffer," were his own words. In the meantime the German army corps were crowding along the Belgian border. Two days later the invasion began, systematic and cool-blooded.

The Belgians had to learn strange things about the work that the Germans had done in their country before the war. All the works of defence of Belgium had been carefully studied by German spies. Certain of these were naturalized Belgians and had been in the Belgian army. The work of offensive of the Germans in Belgium had long since been prepared. In the vicinity of the Belgian fortified towns the Germans had built up factories, and in those factories—whose position with regard to the forts had been accurately determined—big concrete foundations had been prepared to receive the big German siege-guns. Preparations of the same kind had been established on the Belgian coast. There at numerous summer resorts large numbers of German families were coming every year. Who could suppose that some of them had other intentions than to find their health and comfort? Nevertheless, German engineers had built in summer cottages concrete works to receive the artillery of the Teutons.

I remember to have seen in Belgium before the war blue advertisements for ultramarine to which we paid no particular attention; but after the war had started it had been noticed that they had been fixed by Germans and only along the roads leading to Antwerp. They were destined to indicate the way to the invading troops! Really the German sympathy in peacetime for their "dear friends of Belgium" was of a very special kind. After the capture of the forts of the

Meuse and the fall of Liege and Namur, centres of two large industrial and mining districts, the German military authorities organized their conquest. All the big mines and factories were occupied militarily. A similar occupation was made later on in the other Belgian coalfields.

The Germans proposed that the employees of Belgian mines and factories should work for them. From the managers to the most humble workmen, all refused. Difficulties arose with the mining people; the Germans sent in those districts lots of soldiers; trenches were dug in the streets of the "corons"—the name given in Belgium and France to the agglomerations of work people housed in mining districts—and in those trenches machine guns were placed. The workmen were made prisoners, and in some localities placed two days in cattle trucks, without having anything to eat. Afterwards some of them were obliged to work on roads and railways under the steady threat of a German soldier's rifle.

The inactivity of the mining population could not last always. When they were quite starved out, they were obliged to return to their pits and to work. The newspapers have frequently stated how terrible was the situation of the Belgian people under the rule of the German invaders. Let us now see how their arrival affected the industry in the country.

It is easy to understand that the Belgian factories must be very much affected by the war. Before the war the total trade of Belgium amounted to \$1,620,000,000, or \$216 per head, as compared with \$120.75 for Canada, \$114 for the United Kingdom, \$70.75 for France, \$67.25 for Germany and \$40 for the United States. This high standard of the total trade of Belgium per head gives an idea of the industrial activity of that country. Necessarily it was principally based on her exports. Actually all her harbors are blockaded and trade with foreign nations has become an impossibility. As a consequence a lot of factories are closed and the working population without resources.

In his latest speech to the Reichstag the German Chancellor held that

the production of coal in Belgium during the three last months had reached 3,000,000 tons. In normal times the production should be 6,500,000 tons, so the reduction is more than 50 per cent.

Although no exact data are available, the reduction must yet be larger in the numerous quarries of Belgium. In ordinary time they number 1,700 and employ 40,000 workpeople. Building stones have for the present no market in Belgium, and the sand for glass factories has no use, as most of the furnaces are idle.

Woolen, linen and rubber industries are completely stopped for lack of raw material, and several zinc smelters have been obliged to cease operations.

In normal times Belgium produces 205,940 metric tons of zinc (1912), or more than one-fifth of the world's total production. She is only surpassed by the United States and Germany. Now that big industry is arrested because exports are impossible. And so we could go on, examining every industrial branch particularly. The war has paralyzed Belgian industry and it will take time for Belgium to recover.

Miners know that the arrest of continuous work in certain mines may occasion losses from which it is difficult to recover, and such is the case for the Belgian mines. Pumping being stopped, some levels are flooded, and in the case of mines whose financial situation was not all too bright, it may mean stopping for ever. Then also the lack of renewal of timbering will cause falling and caving in many mines.

New large coalfields had been discovered in the north-east of Belgium, and in most of the concessions the pits were actually being sunk. The work was not easy; before reaching

(Continued on Page 4.)

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GLARING ACCOUNT OF PREPARATIONS AT ENGLISH UNIV.

Princeton Man Visits Cambridge
Fellow at University.

MANY PATHETIC SCENES.

Two-Thirds of Students Enlist
—Remainder Substitute Drill
for Athletics.

(George M. Harper in Daily Prince-
tonian.)

Princeton men will naturally be interested in knowing how the war has affected our sister universities in Great Britain. I can describe conditions in Cambridge only, which I visited last year, as the guest of a fellow of Trinity. The town being comparatively small and the colleges very splendid and beautiful, Cambridge in normal times is not altogether unlike Princeton. The streets used to be full of students, hurrying about, with their short gowns tucked under their arms, the river was crowded with pleasure-boats, and the whole place had that peculiar air of youthful briskness and gaiety, combined with idealism and reflection, which true university towns possess. Now a strange thing had occurred: for the first time in two hundred and sixty-seven years, the scholastic life of Cambridge was subordinate to another and more urgent mode of existence.

Silence Oppressive.

As we walked through Trumpington Street into King's Parade, passing four ancient colleges, Peterhouse, Pembroke, St. Catherine's, and Corpus Christi, the silence and emptiness of the streets oppressed us. From the upper windows of Peterhouse, I think it was, or maybe St. Catherine's, half a dozen pretty heads in caps, not academic but surgical, were looking out, and queer hieroglyphics in chalk on lodging-house doors, such as "15th Bat, 3rd Rad. Fus., C Co., 16," were explained by my learned friend to mean that a squad of Welsh infantrymen were billeted above a shop. The "scanty band of white-robed scholars" in Kings College Chapel, the most glorious academic building in the world, were quite invisible.

Usually there are two sets of meals in the great hall of Trinity, to accommodate her hundreds of students; now the vast room was only about half full, the curtains were drawn, the lights were shaded, and I remembered suddenly how close Cambridge is to the East Coast. Those who had deliberately burned the buildings of the University and Library of Louvain would think they had done a fine night's work if they could succeed in dropping bombs on the alma mater of Chaucer, Spenser, Marlowe, Bacon, Newton, Milton, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Darwin. Cambridge has been to such an extent the home of liberal and democratic thought, that her destruction would perhaps give peculiar pleasures to the Prussian dynasts.

Many Pathetic Scenes.

Three scenes brought the war home to me closer than anything else in England. One was a company of Canadian troops from the Far West starting at the world-old riddle of Stonehenge. Another was a soldier-boy of about nineteen, blinded in both eyes, being led by his nurse through London streets. The third I witnessed in Cambridge. I was walking with my family through Jesus Lane one Sunday evening last spring, and for sentimental reasons we were looking for the house in which we lived in 1908. When we found it, the front window was open, and through this

CERCLE FRANCAIS.

A meeting of the Executive of this Society is called for this afternoon, at four o'clock, in the reading room of the Arts Building.

Much important business is on hand, hence the urgent appeal that all officers be present.

window four men were tenderly pushing a stretcher, on which lay a pale wounded man.

There were several military hospitals in Cambridge. One, on what used to be the tennis courts, was famous for its high percentage of cures. It was merely a series of sheds, like those we see for horses behind churches. Here were a thousand beds, side by side, with only a roof and a back wall. There were no stoves or steam-pipes. The men lay there in the sun or rain, well tucked in with blankets and rubber coverlets. We were told that there were 20,000 soldiers in and around Cambridge, most of them Welsh, and were reminded of Shakespeare's "Henry V." when we saw them wearing leeks in their caps on St. David's Day. In some of the colleges soldiers were quartered; in others there were wounded men.

Two-Thirds of Men Enlisted.

Nominally and formally, the University was in session, though fully two-thirds of the men and many of the younger fellows had enlisted. A large proportion of the undergraduates in residence were medical students, who were encouraged by the Government to continue their studies rather than enlist. The country needs all the well-trained doctors it can get. My host was still lecturing in philosophy, but he was taking lessons himself at a strange sort of night-school; a policeman was training him to swing a club and patrol a beat, so that he himself might go to the front.

Cambridge had hospitably opened her doors to Belgian refugees, particularly to professors and their families. Several Belgian professors were lecturing there, and some of their old students had followed them.

Several sets of rooms in the new buildings of Trinity had been converted into a canteen, and here at most hours of the day and night the wives and daughters of Trinity dons, wearing aprons and caps, were handing out bread and sandwiches and cake and tea to soldiers or providing games and reading matter for them.

Drill Instead of Athletics.

Drill had been substituted for athletics. As fast as men learned the rudiments they disappeared into the army. It was expected that almost all would go. And so it is even in the preparatory, or "public" schools; the boys wear khaki and drill and dig trenches, while still for the form's sake, keeping up football, rowing and cricket. It is inexpressibly sad to go to Eton and see, beside one of the gateways, the Roll of Honor, of old Etonians who have laid down their lives. "Etona Haud Immemor" is the simple inscription above their names. I attended the graduation exercises at St. Paul's School. The Captain or Head-Boy, in his valedictory address, mentioned the athletic and scholastic events of the year, touching humorously on this and that occurrence, and not till he came to the last sentence did he mention war. Then he said something like this, which appeared to me truly English in its manly and frank simplicity: "I am sorry to leave the old school which Colet founded and Milton adorned with his presence; we have been happy here and have tried to do our duty; but my grief is mitigated by the thought that I shall enter tomorrow upon the service of a higher cause, that of my country." Eleven months ago, nearly 2,000 former Paulines had enlisted, and of these 119 had lost their lives. Proportionately, this is as if 5,000 Princeton graduates had enlisted and 275 had been killed.

BELGIAN MINES STRIPPED OF ALL THEIR MACHINERY

(Continued from page 3.)

the coal measures the miners had to pass through 1,500 feet of clay and sand, the latter being always very wet. The processes of freezing and cementing had been applied with success. In most of the workings the sinking was only half done, and since the beginning of the war all the work has been stopped. At the taking up of those sinkings new soundings will be necessary, and a lot of work that had been achieved will be wasted. It would be difficult to give now in figures the amount of the losses of all kinds that the war has imposed on Belgian mining and industrial companies.

Along with the losses produced by the decrease or stopping of work, destroying of large industrial plants has also to be noticed. During the bombardment of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, the German artillery destroyed the installations of mines and of great factories, without any strategic necessity.

Later on, when the Kaiser's armies had taken about the whole industrial part of Belgium, another system was inaugurated. In the big steel works of John Cockerill at Seraing, near Liege, a great part of the machinery has been dismantled and sent to Germany. All the copper available in Belgium's electrical works and other plants has been taken and directed to Germany.

The manner in which the Teuton officers performed this part of their programme is interesting. In one of those factories a Prussian captain entered the office of the manager, revolver in hand. The Belgian manager, who spoke very good German, told him in this language that it was not a very civilized way to enter anybody's room. The officer replied that he was not a poet, but a soldier, that he had nothing to do with that childish sentimentality, but that he wanted all the copper which was in the factory.

After all that has been related about cruelty of the German soldiers with regard to children, women and old people, this lack of respect for the civilian or industrial property will not seem astonishing. The atrocities committed in Belgium have sometimes been considered as isolated facts or the fault of soldiers intoxicated by the rage of the battlefield. If this was true, that spirit of destruction, murder, robbing and exhaustion would have vanished when the Germans were masters of the greatest part of Belgium. The preceding facts show that the invasion of Belgium has been performed systematically along the lines of a long-prepared scheme. The Teutonic staff thought it necessary for their glory and safety to terrorize the people remaining in the country they had conquered, to destroy the strength of Belgium's industry, to reduce her people to poverty and starvation. All those aims have been realized, and, nevertheless, Belgium, although bleeding and martyred, is not dead; she remains hopeful and looks at the coming year as a year of revenge and liberation. She is proud to have been the first in that list containing northern France, Poland, Serbia and Armenia to suffer for the destruction of militarism.

From these facts we can draw an interesting moral for people, such as Canadians, who want to make their way by honest labor. Industry and militarism are two opposite concepts; the first involves a perpetual work of creation, building up and invention; the second is a perpetual work of destruction. To nobody this will appear more true than to those people interested in mining, and who strive all their lives to increase the potential wealth of humanity. When war breaks out, militarism destroys in a short time all that industry has raised by

WORKING THROUGH COLLEGE; COMMENT FOR AND AGAINST

Dean Clark, of Illinois University, Gives Statistics.

SAYS SENIORS EARN MOST.

Student Should Ponder Well Before Undertaking to Work His Way.

"The young man who is thinking of working his way through college should ponder well before engaging on the task; too many who are not well qualified attempt it," says Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, of the University of Illinois, after long observation. "Many a boy," he declares, "pays too high a price for the education he receives. Men do not always realize what they are missing or how much their studies are suffering from their outside work. As I see it through the experience of thirty years of pretty active contact with the man who works his way, the fellow who can get an education no other way should accept the situation bravely and not whine; the fellow who works his way when he need not do so or who simply wishes to show his independence, is foolish and not using his time to the best advantage; and the father who forces his son to earn his way when he could just as well furnish him the money, himself needs educating."

Prof. Clark, who is dean of men at the state institution, gives the results of a recent investigation into the character and extent of work done by the undergraduate men of the University of Illinois, in the Alumni Quarterly and Fortnightly Notes. He reports that more than 35 per cent of those registered earned a part or all of their expenses, and that the total amount earned during the college year and excluding the summer months approximated \$200,000.

"Of the 1,333 men who earned \$5.00 or more during the college year," writes Dean Clark, "528 worked as commissaries or waiters or dishwashers; 387 did manual labor, such as working on the farm, tending furnaces, acting as janitors, doing housework, or taking care of private premises; 250 acted as clerks or stenographers; 153 were salesmen, laundry collectors, solicitors and canvassers; and 63 earned money through singing or playing musical instruments of one sort or another, usually in the local orchestras. There were 31 editors and reporters, 39 draughtsmen, 23 laundry agents, 5 ministers, 7 printers and 5 barbers."

Several interesting tables were worked out by Dean Clark from answers to his questionnaire. An examination of the total number of students registered in each class would seem to indicate that a proportionately larger number of seniors worked than of other classes. The investigation showed also that as students progressed from one class to another their earning capacity increased. The average amount earned by individuals was as follows: Freshmen, \$112.91; sophomores, \$140.09; juniors, \$162.15; seniors, \$173.18, and specials, \$252.82.

To the question, "Do you think your studies suffered because of outside work?" 39 per cent of the students replied in the affirmative, and 61 per cent replied in the negative. The reason given in nearly every case by the working student was the conventional assertion that the holding of a job teaches a man the value of a dollar. Other arguments in favor of working were that outside work compels concentration in study, and teaches economy, regularity, self-control, self-reliance and conservation of time. These said that the worker gains an acquaintance with the ways of men and the ways of the world. He avoids loafing and uses to advantage those hours which would otherwise be spent in idleness. A good job keeps a man from acquiring bad habits and inspires in him respect for democracy.

Those who take the opposite view allege that college is no place for earning a living. There is no time for the broader things of education if a man must earn his way, whether wholly or in part. The opinion of many of these fellows who have earned their living, and who do not look with favor upon the practice, is that outside work deprives students of the opportunity to engage in athletics, in social and other college activities, and so keeps him from one of the most valuable experiences in college life. Students' outside work results very often in the college graduate's being a craftsman rather than a broadly educated man.

BASKETBALL TURNOUT.

A Record Practice is Prerequisite to the Central Y.M.C.A. Match.

All prospective members of the Junior and Intermediate Basketball Teams are urged to attend a practice scheduled at 6.45 p.m. to-day in the Y.M.C.A. An excellent workout is essential before the game with the Central Y.M.C.A. team on Saturday.

The following are especially urged to be present: G. H. Ferguson, J. A. Ferguson, Upham, Hartz, Pitts, Foss, and Davis. Also any others who wish to attend.

MCGILL GRADUATE LED THE LIST AT WOOLWICH SCHOOL

Lieut. Cedric C. Ryan, '13, Wins Promotion in France.

NEWS OF OTHERS IN KHAKI

Sergt. Orrin Rexford, '15, Suffering From Enteric Fever in Hospital in France.

Charles Cedric Ryan, Sci. '13, is a McGill graduate who has been doing good work with the British forces in France. When war broke out he was with his family in British Columbia, and was unable to enlist in the first Canadian contingent. In company with another McGill graduate, Herbert D. Brydone-Jack, Sci. '11, he went to England after a few months, where both obtained commissions in the Royal Horse Artillery as second lieutenants. At the beginning of June last, Ryan was asked to go to Woolwich to take a course in field telephone work and to return to St. John's Wood, where he had been stationed, to lecture to the officers. At Woolwich he led his class, and upon his return to St. John's Wood entered upon the course of lectures which he delivered to the class. After a few weeks he was sent to Larkhill to attend the School of Gunnery. Here he again led his class, and on his return to St. John's Wood in September he was sent to France. There he has already won promotion, and is now commanding officer of the mobile section of the Ammunition Column with H. Battery, 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, B.E.F.

Second Lieut. Brydone-Jack, who went to England with Lieut. Ryan, is now in charge of D Battery, 96th Brigade, B.E.F.

Sergt. Orrin B. Rexford, Arts '15, a McGill man, who went overseas with the Second Universities Company, reinforcements P.P.C.L.I., is at present a patient in the Canadian Hospital at Etaples, France, suffering from enteric fever. Sergt. Rexford was taken ill on December 4th, and it was supposed that his trouble was jaundice. He will probably be convalescent within a short time. Sergt. Rexford was a member of the C.O.T.C. last session, and enlisted with the Second Universities Company under Captain George C. McDonald immediately after authorization was received for its organization. He was at Niagara camp with the company, and left for England later in the summer when the company was brought up to strength. At McGill, Sergt. Rexford took honors in classics, and was a member of the Arts '15 celebrated football team.

Ralph Crover, a past student of McGill, enlisted as a private with the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and is now in the Casualties Company of that celebrated regiment.

R. Redpath, who spent some years at McGill, is a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps.

H. C. Rogers, a past student of the University, is a lieutenant in the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, at present in England.

A. B. Ritchie, Sci. '06, is with the First Canadian Division as corporal in the First Brigade of Field Artillery. He won the D.C.M. for gallant conduct in operations earlier in the summer.

T. B. Boyd, Sci. '12, who left Canada with the Third Universities Company, reinforcements to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of corporal.

Winnett Wornie Boyd, Sci. '12, is a lieutenant in the 33rd Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, at present stationed at Kingston, Ont.

R. H. Winslow, Sci. '09, is a lieutenant attached to the 12th Reserve Battalion of Infantry, C.E.F., at Shorncliffe, England.

Patrick M. Davis, Sci. '04, is serving with the 180th Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers, as a second lieutenant.

Captain Cyril C. Child, Sci. '11, who has been serving at the front with the Cycle Corps of the first Canadian division, and who was wounded at Baileul, is one of the latest McGill men to be invalided home to Canada. He is recovering nicely from a nasty gunshot wound. The Calgary Herald says: "His one desire is to recover sufficiently to again go back to the front at an early date. In this connection it is interesting to state that it is possible it will be announced shortly that he has been appointed staff captain of the 82nd Battalion."

Ralph Dougall, Sci. '07, is a McGill graduate who went overseas with the Fourth Universities Company, reinforcements to the P.P.C.L.I. He was engaged in mining operations in Alberta for some time previous to enlistment, being mining engineer with the Bankhead Coal Mines.

Lieut. C. R. Caverhill, who left the class of Arts '17 at the opening of the session to take a course at Quebec in the Army Service Corps School of Instruction, and who was successful in obtaining his certificate, is now in charge of a supply depot at Barrie, Ont. He writes that he has charge of

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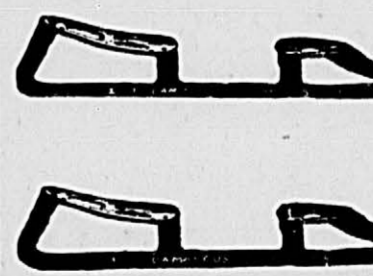
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the provisioning of about 700 men of the 76th Battalion, C.E.F., and is very busy.

Major (Rev. Canon) F. G. Scott, a past student of McGill, is now acting as senior chaplain of the first Canadian division.

Just recently, Augusta, Ga., has become a Mecca for society folk, for there has been established there a Wright School of Aviation. In fact so popular has Augusta become that the Southern Railway has placed in service a train known as the "Augusta Special," to run from New York to Augusta. The establishment of an aviation school there is really the outcome of the disbandment of the Wright School at Dayton in the latter part of last month on account of unfavorable weather conditions. There were quite a number of McGill men at the Dayton School, but now they have been scattered to the different schools in the Southern States—some are in Texas, some in Florida, and some in Georgia. Two of the men who are at present in Augusta completing their training as aviators are Cecil G. Bronson, Sci. '18, and Charles McNicol, Sci. '16.

Wm. K. Rutherford, gunner in the 35th Battery, which is now in barracks at Sherbrooke, has returned to his unit, from which he had been kept on account of water on the knee, which developed from a bite from one of the battery's horses. Although not completely recovered from its injury, Bill Rutherford has returned to Sherbrooke, where he will do office work in connection with the battery, for a while, until total recuperation. Bill Rutherford was a popular member of Science '18, being president of that class last year.

Mostyn Lewis, member of Sci. '09, for a couple of years, has departed for England with a definite appointment as a flight sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, where he will train for a while. He received an Aero Club of America certificate for passing the tests in aviation while a student of the Thomas Flying School at Ithaca, N.Y., some month and a half ago.

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